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friends who favor us with manuscripts to ation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

McKinley and Palmer.

The Hon. JOHN MCAULEY PALMER, the Gold Democrats' candidate for President in 1806, has stood the test. Being confronted this year with the bare alternative of McKinley or Bryan, the honest money candidate or the free silverite, he proves that his devotion to honest money four years ago was genuine, and consequently announces his intention to vote for MCKINLEY.

This makes the Presidential ticket of the Indianapolis Democrats solid for the Republican candidates, Gen. BUCKNER having declared for them several months ago.

Gen. PALMER has no thought of magnifying this act of patriotism in the eyes of any old-time followers whose minds have been muddled with the talk about imperialism. "Imperialism," says he, "is a false alarm. This country is not, nor are Mr. McKINLEY and his followers believers in imperialism. Cuba will be under self-government in a little while, and the Filipinos will be governed as best the Administration can."

The total absence of affectation with which this American Democrat describes his obligations as a voter, as they appear to him in the campaign of 1900, adds force to his comments upon Bryanism as Democracy. "Mr. BRYAN," says Gen. PALMER, is the high priest of Populism, a faction that is already strong enough to menace the best interests of a safe government." Those who must vote for a Democrat or nobody can't vote this year. The so-called Democratic nominee is a Populist, and being a Populist he is an irreconcilable contradiction of the ideas of the Democracy of the past.

Not to vote, however, doesn't suit Gen. PALMER. "Between McKINLEY and BRYAN there is but one course-to vote for McKIN-LEY," says he.

Bryan in the Crooked Path.

Mr. BRYAN, who forced the Kansas City Convention to put a special free silver plank into the platform, has been persuaded by the Democratic opportunists to make imperialism the paramount issue in the notification speech which he is to speak at Indianapolis to-day. Unmindful of the fruitlessness of his journey to Madison governed," and to that, in spite of its rav-Square Garden in 1896, his advisers have induced him to penetrate into another part of the enemy's country. They hope that a speech by BRYAN and a crowd to hear it will aid to make Indiana Democratic. As Indiana will not vote for free silver, they want free silver veiled and imperialism revealed in all its imaginary

The late Mr. GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE played Mr. Micauber so long and well that | Chinese riflemen and gunners is a surprise | the simple ceremonies in many a stately part. Mr. BRYAN has harped upon Sixteen to One so long and loudly that whatever tune his managers may get him to play, the public cannot be led into accepting him as anything else than a silver harper. The words "Mr. BRYAN" connotate a silver speech just as much as the words "Francis MURPHY connotate a temperance speech. To suppose that any considerable number of voters can be bamboozled into forgetting Sixteen to One and the rest of Bryanism because Mr. BRYAN is on with the new paramount issue before he is off with the old, is to suppose that a considerable number of voters lack discourse of reason.

When Mr. BRYAN has finished the speech which he is to make to-day to the Demogratic Committee on Notification, he has yet another speech to deliver. He has yet to be notified of his nomination by the Populists and the Silver Republicans. If he makes imperialism paramount in that speech, he will offend some of his trustlest law. The British flag was hauled down Western supporters, including his close allies in his own State. If he does not at Canton, defended the act on the ground urge imperialism as insistently and paramountly in the second speech as in the first, his two-facedness will be evident to all men. The opportunists will not care much for this, but the genuine silver men will care a good deal.

Mr. BRYAN's hold upon his party has not been attained and will not be kept by following the wily and burrowing ways of HILL and GORMAN.

The New Armored Cruisers.

A circular just sent out by the Secretary of the Navy indicates that the construction of armored cruisers for our navy, which for a time was suspended, is again to begin. The record of the armored cruisers Brooklyn and New York in the war with Spain shows the value of such vessels; and the determination of the Navy Department to continue to build them is timely.

The suspension of the construction of vessels of this type was not brought about attempt to force a passage up the river was by the Navy Department. The act of repulsed with heavy loss. It was on this March 8, 1899, authorized the construction occasion that the American Commodore of three armored cruisers, but the unsettled TATNALL, though nominally neutral, renquestion between the Senate and the House as to the price to be paid for armor prevented the Department from calling for bids on these vessels. By the act of June 7, 1900, three more armored cruisers were authorized, and the question of price was left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. The construction of armored cruisers under the law could then continue.

The circular calls for bids for all the cruisers, to be opened in December. The 1800 vessels may be either sheathed with wood or unsheathed, the Department reserving the right to adopt either form of Both kinds of vessels are to have a bunker capacity of 2,000 tons; the sheathed cruisers are to displace not less than 13,800 tons; the at the water line 7 feet 6 inches the bow and stern the armor is to be 31/2 and 4 inches on the slopes; and the side armor is to be 5 inches thick. The 6-inch guns on the main deck are to be protected | Prince Kung, in charge of the capital. To further by splinter bulkheads, of 2%-inch punish the Emperor for his repudiation of

nickel steel. All the wood on the vessels must be fireproof.

The main battery of each ship will consist of four 8-inch rifles, 45 calibers long, and fourteen 6-inch rifles, 50 calibers long. These very long rifles were first introduced into our navy on board of our foreign-built cruisers, the New Orleans and the Albany, and have proven satisfactory. The secondary battery will consist, in each vessel, of eighteen 3-inch rifles, twelve 3-pound guns, four 1-pound automatic guns, four 1-pound single shot guns, two 3-inch field pieces, two machine guns and six small automatic guns. Each ship will carry two torpedo tubes.

The six vessels will be fitted as flagships. The vessels must be completed within three years, under a penalty of \$300 for each additional day up to thirty days, and \$600 a day thereafter. The minimum speed required by the contract will be 22 knots for each cruiser: if the speed falls below that, the Department will accept the vessel at a reduced rate of \$50,000 a quarter knot down to 21% knots; at the rate of \$100,000 a quarter knot for a speed of from 2134 o 20 knots. If the speed is below 20 knots, the vessel may be rejected or accepted at a still greater reduction, to be agreed upon.

The system of bounties for speed in excess of contract requirements has been given up, having served its purpose. The trial of the Russian cruiser Variag shows that our shipbuilders can estimate very closely on the work that their vessels shall accomplish; the bounty for excess speed is therefore unnecessary. But with its disappearance comes very properly the penalty for nonperformance. The heavy penalty for delay in completion is certain to prevent any long delay, even though its possible imposition will be considered in preparing the bids.

It is to be hoped that the bids may be widely extended. The policy of the Government in building and maintaining the navy has already resulted in developing the capacity of ship-building plants in different parts of the country. If these concerns shall he able to undertake the construction of armored cruisers, even though they might not be able to handle battleships, the fact will be helpful to the country and speak clearly of the advantages already derived from the navy's growth. It is thus reasonable to expect that early in 1904 we shall find our navy enlarged and improved by six armored cruisers as valuable as their predecessors, and the best vessels of their type.

The Blow at the Suffrage.

In taking the franchise from the blacks in its historic stronghold of the South, the Democratic party has struck a powerful blow at universal suffrage. It will deny it and say that it was because the blacks were "illiterate," but that is nonsense. The blacks have been disfranchised because their possession of a voice in public affairs was distasteful to the Democratic whites. After this it will be comparatively easy to disfranchise any other group of citizens, illiterate or foreign, or rich or poor,

or anything to which a majority objects. The essential idea of restricted suffrage is "government without the consent of the ing over anti-imperialism and its giving of aid to the murderous Tagals, the Democratic party is committed.

It is a reactionary policy, totally at variance with the American spirit.

How Pekin Was Taken Forty Years Ago.

The excellent marksmanship exhibited by to those who have assumed that the allies in their march to Pekin would encounter no greater obstacles than those which in 1860 the French and English easily surmounted. The attempt to relieve the legations made by Admiral SEYMOUR at the head of only about two thousand men would never have been ventured upon had he guessed how signally the Manchu and Chinese regular soldiers have improved in military efficiency during the last few years.

Even in the war which may be said to have begun in 1857 and to have ended in 1860, the Europeans met with one severe reverse, although at the time the resources of the Pekin Government were severely taxed by the effort to overcome the Tae Ping rebels in the Yangtsekiang Valley. It will be remembered that the pretext of the war was the incident of the Arrow, a lorcha which, while flying the British flag. was seized by a war junk on the plea that her crew were breaking some Chinese and stamped upon, and, as YEH, the Viceroy that the lorcha had no right to be flying the flag at the time, which was true enough, the British Government made it a casus belli The real purpose of the war was to constrain China to admit foreign legations in Pekin, and, to that end, the cooperation of France, Russia and the United States was invited. As a matter of fact, only the French and English took part in the ensuing hostilities. Their warships bombarded and captured Canton, and the offending Viceroy was seized and exiled to Calcutta. Thence, proceeding north to negotiate directly with the Chinese Government, the allied fleet captured the Taku forts and steamed up the Peiho, whereupon treaties by which foreign Ministers were to be permitted to reside in Pekin were duly signed in a Buddhist temple at Tientsin. When, however, in 1859, the allies returned to get their treaties ratified, they found that the Taku forts had been rebuilt on an improved plan, and their

action, exclaiming that "blood is thicker than water." In the following year, a stronger Anglo-French fleet was despatched to the Peiho River, and this time, instead of attacking the forts from the sea, the allies captured them by effecting a landing ten miles up the coast, and assailing them from the land side. Tientsin was next taken, though the Manchu commander tried to protect it by enclosing both city and suburbs with a mud wall over ten miles in circuit. It is a mistake to suppose that from this point to sel; the 1900; ships are to be unsheathed. Pekin the march of the allies, who numbered only some six thousand men was entirely unopposed; on the contrary, there were several skirmishes, and unsheathed, not less than 13,400 tons. what might fairly be termed a battle, in Each vessel is to have an armor belt which the Chinese were routed, though they treacherously took prisoner Sir HARRY wide, and from 5 to 6 inches thick; at PARKES and others who were trying to treat with them, and subjected the captives inches thick. The protective deck is to be to torture. Meanwhile, the Emperor HIENof nickel steel, 11/2 inches thick on the flat | FUNG had fled to Jehol, a place among the mountains beyond the Great Wall, where he had a palace, and had left his brother,

dered help to the British during the

the treaties, the allies looted and burned the Summer Palace, a building in the style of the Renaissance, which had been erected by Jesuit architects for the Emperor KANGHI, some two hundred years before, on the slope of the hills about eight miles to the northwest of the city.

Had the allies proceeded to destroy Pekin, they would have irreparably damaged the Manchu dynasty in the eyes of its subjects. It was deemed inexpedient to throw China into anarchy or to promote the triumph of the Tae-Ping rebels. Accordingly, an arrangement was effected with Prince Kung, whereby the soldiers of England and France were to be permitted to march into the capital, but were to pay for the provisions they might need and to retire quietly after their mission should be accomplished. The treaties were now quickly ratified: Tientsin and several other new ports were opened to trade, and Kowloon on the mainland opposite Hong Kong was ceded to England, the latter provision, however, remaining unexecuted until recently.

One of the palaces within the Tartar city at Pekin was, at the same time, set apart to serve as the British Legation, and has ever since been used for the purpose.

The Greatest Stateswoman in Kansas Name: the Hon. ANNIE L. Diogs. Weight: ninety-three pounds. By birth, a Canadian. By profession, a boss, and a mighty clever one. In fact, she is about the only shrewd head among the Kansas Populists and Democrats. Domestic person, too. Her home, as she has recently announced, is " a regular heaven to her."

In 1877 Mrs. Digos led the temperano forces in Lawrence. At that time women couldn't vote in Kansas. But they could talk and they could bake. The wome served moral lunches at the polling places Mrs. Diggs took her cake to the polls, but soon she stopped dealing lunches and began dealing tickets. The Drys won.

Then Mrs. Digos talked in a Unitarian church and at the meetings of the Free Religious Association. Then the Farmers' Alliance broke out and she was a part of it. The Farmers' Alliance broadened or narrowed into the Populist party and Mrs. Digos was a mighty man, so to speak, among the Populists. She wrote firetipped leading articles for the newspaper organ of the Alliance and for other papers. She made incandescent speeches against the Hon. JOHN JAMES INGALIS. She is State Librarian. The other day she smashed a well-made slate and forced the Democrats to consent to the nomination of the Hon. DAVE MARTIN, Populist, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Listen to the Paola Spirit, no pleasant one:

"There was a three-ring political menagerie and one ANNIE DIGGS. in swallow fork attire, as ringmaster. She was 'tt,' and a holy show of herself and he whole thing she made. Democrats who hadn't carried a bucket of water or an armful of wood for petticoat and all, while the Populists swept and car ans bore her fan and smelling salts."

The sourcest of grapes! The Hon. ANNIE LE PORTE DIGGS knows her business. She tried hard," she says, "to prevent the Populists from nominating Towns." She will undoubtedly be in BRYAN's Cabinet when he has one.

Old Home Week in Maine,

Maine is keeping "Old Home" week Every town will welcome by some special observance the sons and daughters of the State returning for a little time to the nourishing mother. It is easy to imagine wn and quaint village, the pil the old homes, the greetings of old friends and neighbors, the tables spread with the joys of Maine cooking, the concerts and parades and excursions, the games and races and fireworks, the firemen and the hand tube, the clambakes and fish dinners along those lovely shores. Here a town keeps the one-hundredth anniversary of its foundation. There a public library is to be dedicated or there is a reunion of the pupils of some ancient academy. Portland has the North Atlantic squadron as her guest. Bath will launch" the biggest five-masted schooner ever built." Scarboro will treat to pork and beans and Injin puddin'. Fun along the line!

Maine is emphatically magna parens virum the mighty mother of men indeed. The list of famous men produced or educated by her is long, and there are no signs that it will be closed. The Dirigo State still

How Women Leave Street Cars.

With evidences of much mental perplexity our esteemed contemporary, the Hartford Daily Courant, suggests that mankind observe in all seriousness the spectacle of a woman alighting from a street car. This New England critic says:

"If you never watched this phenomenon do so to day, even if you have to pay five cents just for the privilege. She arises before the car stops, and only kind Providence and a careful conductor prevent her from going out into space while it is suit noving. When it does come to a halt she lets hersely down with a turn backward that a man could not give imself if he was hired to, and stands so that, if any thing should start the car up again before she was entirely disconnected, she would be thrown flat."

In a word, the Courant's criticism appears to be based on woman's unaccountable habit of stepping from a street car with her back, instead of her face, toward the front of the car. No question is raised as to the fact; but just why she alights as she does has for some time been a conundrum. Men. in making their exit from the rear of the car, usually grasp the handle at their left, if there is one, and alight with the body turned so that upon reaching the ground they may proceed in the same direction as the car is moving. Of course, if the car is at a standstill it matters little how one steps off, so far as concerns his safety. But probably in nine cases out of ten, particularly in New York, passengers leave the street cars while they

are yet in motion. Our contemporary explains this peculiarity of women passengers thus: "The trouble is that the backward departure is the only one that lets the skirts hang gracefully in the process." That solution of the problem is inadequate. What is the real reason? Why do women get off the car the wrong way?

Introducing the Hon. FRED PLAISTED O Maine to HOPBPUL JIM JONES of Arkansas. Mr. PLAISTED tells the Waterville Democrats that the Democrats can and will carry Maine next fall. Mr. JONES needs Mr. PLAISTED as a double and an understudy.

The I'mpire is here. - The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS. Then hooray for the Emperor WILLIAMS But the Hon. Josian Quincy and a good many other Massachusetts Democrats refuse to accept that potentate's sway, and he is liable

the beautiful take notice! At the reunion of Sulphur Spring School in Westmoreland county,

to be dethroned any year.

Pa., Col. JAMES MADISON GUFFET WILL posttively recite "Curfew Shall Not Ring To-night. All that is sweet and soft, gentle and low, all tender music, vows of lovers and earliest pipe half-awakened birds, tremors of the breeze

"When the sephyrs and the helfers Their odoriferous breath compare,

the songs of the bulbul and J. GORDON ER, the murmur of enchanted waters of J. HAM LEWIS'S full set of Pinks-what were all and more than these to the voice of Col. JIM GUFFET declaring that Curfew shan't ring to-

THE CHINESE SITUATION. The vanguard of the allied advance on Pekin

appears to have been stoutly redsted by the Chinese on Sunday in their intrenchments at Pei-tsang. According to the most reliab accounts the advance of the allies was made on both sides of the Pelho, the Americans, British and Japanese to the number of about 10,000 marching by the high road up the wes bank of the river, and the Russians and French some 4,000 strong taking the railway on the east side, the river being used for the transport The Chinese were found to be strong! posted and intrenched at Pel-tsang, and for some distance east and west of the town, their line being about five miles in length, and the left of the position being covered by an impassable swamp. The losses in the fighting, which lasted for some seven hours from early morning, were considerable on the part of the allies, the Russians with the French being relatively the greatest sufferers. The result was that the Chinese were compelled to abandon their positions on both sides of the Peiho and, it is believed, to fall back toward Yang-tsun, the point where the high road to Pekin from Tientsin crosses from the west to the east side of the river, and the railway up the east bank from Tientsin to Pekin crosses to the west side.

Whether the allied advance after it reaches Yang-tsun is by the road to Tung-chow taken by the British and French in 1860, or by the allway line along which Admiral Seymour insuccessfully tried to reach the capital in June last, the possession of Yang-tsun is esse tial to the success of the operations, and becomes for that reason a point of great strategic importance. Whoever the General is command of the Chinese Army is,he is evidently a man of considerable ability, and the tenacity with which his troops are described as holding their defences shows that the Chinese Army of to-day is very different to the rabble wit. muskets that was driven before the Anglo French contingents in 1860 like a flock of sheep What the strength of the Chinese force at Pe tsang may have been can only be guesse at but the presumption is that as their pos tion covered about five miles in length, they may have had 10,000 men in line with strong supports of about the same number close at hand, with the reserves at some convenient

point ready to act as circumstances dictated Assuming that the fighting at Pel-tsans was decisive, and that the Chinese had to fall back, there are indications that the next point of resistance will be at Pu-kau about half way between Pel-tsang and Yang-tsun. It is quite evident that the Chinese have a large force between the allies and Pekin, and that the advance will be contested at every advantageous position, so delaying its progress time will be given to concentrate a large army at the capital. As yet nothing is known of the ability of the Chinese to interfere with the communications of the allied army, but in any case they must be held in force, the main army at the same time being kept up to full fighting strength of certainly not less than thirty or forty thousand when it reaches Pekin. That means an army for all purposes of from sixty to seventy thousand strong, which should be well supplied with cavalry and artillery. A siege of Pekin would demand at least double hatinumber.

The Belgian Foreign Office is said to have reremplated attacking the Pekin-Hankow rallway at Pao-ting, which is ninety miles due west of Tientsin. No indication is given of the route that would be taken, but the object would be to cut off the capital and Government from the south. The report, however, needs confirma-

The occupation of Harrismith is the natural result of the surrender of Gen. Prinsloo in the Caledon Valley, and the opening of the railway communication with Ladysmith through the Van Reenen Pass will facilitate the operations necessary to complete the military pacification of the Free State. Gen. Kitchener is receiving reënforcements from different points and should have little difficulty in starving Gen. De Wet and his command into surrender, or, if he repeats his tactice at Paardeberg, carrying the positions occupied by him by force of numbers. The reports of the fighting west of Pretoris

on Saturday, half way between Rustenburg and Zeerust, leave the result in doubt. Apparently the garrison at Rustenburg had cut its way out to the westward with the object of protecting the railway between Kimberley and Bulawayo, and was being followed up by the Boers, which would account for Gen. Ian Hamilton's report from Rustenburg that the firing heard in the direction of Eland's River was becoming

There is the usual report that crops up at intervals, that President Krüger is willing to surrender if his personal safety is assured. capital of the Transvaal.

Law of Aerial Navigation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have ead with great interest an article quoted in THE SUN from Law Notes and signed by Charles C. Moore of Northport, L. I., upon questions of law which would arise in case the avigation of the air by airships should become practicable.

Mr. Moore in his article asks whether traffic in the air over the high seas would not be governed by the admiralty and maritime jurisdic-

erned by the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, and, after asking some further questions, closes by saying that he is confident "that these questions are here first propounded."

I beg leave to correct Mr. Moore on this point. It must be about twenty years ago that, in an argument before the Supreme Court of the United States, on the question of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty courts over the canals of the country, I suggested to that court that if the day should come when the air should be navigated by airships, the court would have to consider and determine whether the jurisdiction over collisions between such airships did not belong to the Admiralty as well as jurisdiction over collisions at tea. NEW YORK, Aug. 6. ROBERT D. BENEDICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Set Judge J. C. Byers of Mena, Polk county, Ark. sends me an old clipping from a Mena local paper which is as follows: "Col J. C. Byers banded us a letter from S. R. Walkingstick, Senator from Goingsnake district. telling him that he had been delegated by the Chero Cherokee Nation before the Supreme Court of the United States in their fight against the Dawes Com-

Is Walkingstick of Goingsnake eligible to a niche in your list of immortals? W. J. MORGAN.
Editor the Liquor Trades' Review. NEW YORK, Aug. 5.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Ou mutual friend, Mr. Elbert Hubbard of East Aurora has forgotten the name of one of his own children.

In his "Little Journey to the Home of Thomas B
Macaulay" be writes of men and women "who can
rever be intrusted to carry the message to Gomes."

BROOKLYN, Aug. 5. GARCIA.

Message to "Gomes."

The Growth of an Authoress

From the Indianapolis Press. Exhibit A-"The Doings of Doris," by Mrs. George Prunes.

Exhibit B—"The Story of Gladys." by Mrs. Henricita L. Prunes, author of "The Doings of Dorls."

Exhibit C—"Just Two in All the World," by Henricita Lemon Prunes, author of "The Doings of Dorls."

Exhibit D—"A Woman of Resource," by Henricita Lemon, author of "The Doings of Dorls." "The Story of Gladys." "Just Two in All the World," &c. Poor George! WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH NORTH CAROLINAS

Why Is That Splendid State and People of Great Ancestry Afraid of Its Negroes? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: By the election in North Carolina on Thursday a new disfranchising Constitution has been enacted so far as it is possible to enact organic law at ariance with the Constitution of the United States. Perhaps it was as well for the negro voters, in the face of threatened violence, to abstain from voting, for the Supreme Court of the United States will undoubtedly right the wrong

in due time.

This election brings North Carolina politics into the field of national interest, and the people of the whole country will be inquiring: the matter with the great State of North Carolina that she should, at the close of the century, range herself alongside Louisiana in a of the island were destroyed and a new people course of political degeneracy that bodes far more of ill to the white race than it possibly can to the black?

Geographically considered, North Carolin favored beyond almost every other part of our land. In area she exceeds New York; elevation and climate no other State is equal, and everything which can be raised from Canada to the Gulf, except the citrus fruits, is produced within her borders. The climate is that of the Mediterranean; the State is the home of the vine and has given us our best jelly grape, the Isabella, and one of our best wine and table grapes, the Catawba. It is the natural habitat of all orchard fruits and millions of dollars' worth might be produced upon her sunny and sheltered mesas.

east of the Rockies Mount Mitchell 6.800 fee in height, overtopping our own Mount Marcy in the Adirondacks by 1,400 feet. She has th most varied forests in the world, embracing more than one hundred species of useful trees, and her mountains are covered with forest verdure to their summits. The scenery f western North Carolina is so inspiring as cause the poet despairingly to invoke the gift of other tongues to do justice to its grandeur and

In the State are found more than two hundred kinds of useful and valuable minerals and metals, including gold and silver; also gems and every variety of beautiful and serviceable building material. The water powers, waterwave and inland coast channels are abundant and valuable. Iron ores of high quality have seen exported to fertilize the industries other States, while the State itself has been the seat of the iron industry since before the Revo-

Certainly, therefore, nature has left nothing undone for the State, and she should be an em pire of industry, wealth and good works.

undone for the State, and she should be an empire of industry, wealth and good works.

And as to the ancestors of the people who founded the State, nothing ill can be presumed of them, for they were seekers for homes in the wilderness, where they might be free from religious intolerance and dictation. They came from the polders of Holland, from the mountains and valleys of Switzerland, from England, from the highlands of Scotland and the North of Ireland. With them mingled every variety of non-conformist of the eighteenth century Quakers, Presbyterians, Moravians, Lutherans and Huguenots. These were liberty-loving ancestors, and many a hard-fought contest did they have in defence of their religious and political liberties. Resistance to tyranny and oppression has characterized every hour of their history.

We can never forget that it was these ancestors who, in the Mecklenburg Declaration in 1775, vacated the authority of the King and set the example which took glorious form in the ever-memorable Declaration of Independence of July 4, 1776; North Carolina being first to instruct her delegates to work for and vote for the independence of all the colonies.

Nor do we forget how the patriots of the State, in their engagement at King's Mountain with Cornwallis, drove that doughty British warrior one step nearer to his final catastrophe at Yorktown. And we furthermore remember how sturdily the North Carolinalas stood out against secssion and were the last to be driven into taking sides with the Confederacy.

And last of all we remember the patriots of the great North State who fought in Cuba and are pow fighting in the Philippines for the extension of American order and liberty over lands for centuries the scene of chronic misrule and oppression.

Therefore, we are bound to conclude that there is nothing the matter with the stock whence the present people of North Carolina have decended.

What, then, is the matter with the million and a quarter whites that they must need fall into

have decended.

What, then, is the matter with the million and a quarter whites that they must need fall into panic over the question of the possible supremacy of six or seven hundred thousand lowly black men, women and children? Is it reasonable for them to be terrorized because of the

saturnine nature of the black man, in disposition to rise and murder his white neighbors
and take possession of the land? Far from it.
North Carolina, and were there a. North Carolina Society, as there is an Ohio Society,
some of us might be supressed at the wealth of
cultured citizenship which has been lost to the
North State to aid in the fertilization of the society of the cosmopolitan city of the New World.
The testimony of such men is to the effect that
the North Carolina has done of the defect that
the North Carolina has done of the defect that
the North Carolina has done of the defect that
the North Carolina has done of the milest,
merriest, the most affectionate and faithful
disposition. Once he understands that you
"tote fait," even with a negro, he will ever
be as true and devoted to you as man's most
faithful caning friend! No better testimony to
the intrinsic worth of this type of negro character ound in every the second of the common of
As to their ability and willingness to work, I
have heard it repeatedly said that the North
Carolina negro is the mest willing and tractable
laborer in the world; and New Yorkers have had
an opportunity to judie for themselves in the
gang of twenty-free of them, who handed all
for the elevated railroad columns between Tramont and Fordham. As to the character of
necroywomenfrom North Carolina, many householders of New York have had opportunities to
ludge, for many of them have migrated to
New York as servants. Those who have employed them spoak of them as educated, civil
method the second of the particular of the migrated to
New York as servants. Those who have empoinced them spoak of them as educated, civil
method the second of the particular of the superpoince of their birth and to the whites with
which this communication starts out. If
we turn to the education and the character of
the particular of the supersuper-part of the supersuper-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-super-

PORTO RICO'S CAUSE OF GLADNESS. Comparison Between Spanish and American

Ways of Government. The following proclamation was issued at Ponce, Porto Rico, last month by one of the political parties, the Republican, of the occasion of the second anniversary of the landing of the American troops on the island. The same day, July 25, it should be explained, is celebrated by the Spaniards as their national holiday, Santiago Holiday.

THE 25TH OF JULY. THE REASON WHY WE CELEBRATE IT. In November, 1492, a fleet visited this island and anchored in one of the harbors on the southern coast. The event initiated the conquest of an American people by a European people. Since that day four centuries hav elapsed, and the original, legitimate owner systematically subject to bondage and slavery

In July, 1898, another fleet visited the island and anchored, as did the former, in one of the harbors on the southern coast. This time it was the North American people, represented by the army, that landed on the island, initiating from that time the redemption of an American people by another American people.

November and July; 1492 and 1898; two dates that cannot be forgotten; two fleets visit our shores; two historical events, apparently unexpected, but undoubtedly designed by fate; two pages in the annals of this Antille, in one of which the last line is being written, the other initiating an era of hope.

1492 was followed by a violent, rapid and absolute absorption of a non-civilized, but energetic people, who were the legitimate owners of their homes and their island; while 1898 was followed by the redemption of a civilized but decaying and weak people, owners, however, of this country, although subjected to the most despotic and absolute bondage. In 1402 a free people was annihilated to enslave another; in 1898 a serf people was redeemed to lay the foundation for a free one That is the antithesis that is presented to our people on the 25th of July. Memorable date, when the torch of liberty makes us forget the past, and the words of the Scriptures become

when the torch of liberty makes us forget the past, and the words of the Scriptures become a reality!

July, 1898, took us by surprise and disheartened us. Public matters, political rights, aspirations and hopes were all uncertain. Since that date—and it was only yesterday—the friendship of the North American people, directly or indirectly, has modified our condition and elevated our people. We had no liberty of thought, and now, the Church and the State being separate, our faith is free. We were compelled to render homage to a far and unknown country, for the integrity of which so much blood was spilt. Now our country is our own land, and our country is also the nation that guides us, according to the will of the people.

And we have no longer the stamped paper: Nor the dues on transfer of property; Nor the passport;
Nor the passport;
Nor the export duty;
Nor the tax on professions;
Nor the tipbute to the crown of Spain;
Nor the tribute to the crown of Spain;
Nor the tribute to the Veraguas race;
Nor war tribute in time of peace, and navy tribute without navy;
Nor pensioned people (who were not Porto Ricans);
Nor mounted police (Guardia Civil);

Ricans);
Nor mounted police (Guardia Civil);
Nor military courts to try ordinary and political offences.
Nor Alcaldes appointed by the Government;
Nor Military Governor;
But we have the inviolability of our homes and the habeas corpus;
The courts of Justice composed of Porto Rican Magistrates;
The divorce law, which guarantees domestic peace;

peace; Uniform currency; Regularity in the exchange; Postal money orders; Uniformity in the postal stamp; The municipalities will be autonor We have suffrage, the extension

left to us;
We have Porto Rican trocops:
An insular police composed of Porto Ricans;
Free justice, for which the Judges are responsible, without the inconvenience of the prejudgments;
And quick procedure, the modification of which is left to us; And we have representation in the Execu-ve Council, even if not exactly to the extent

we deserve.

And we have a House of Representatives to legislate for the island.

And we have, moreover, a great people as our friend, who will defend our rights, and pay us back with unquestionable aid for the generous reception we gave to their army the 25th of July, which date we now celebrate. erous recention we gave to their army the 25th of July, which date we now celebrate.

Nelson Miles's word will be kept. If our laws at present are not perfect, they will become so some day. We will overpower the obstacles of the political parties in the Union, and once we have secured all our liberties the fusion of the American and Porto Rican peoples will be accomplished.

In November, 1492, when the Spanish fleet arrived at the island, the natives, surprised, fled to the woods, became estranged, poisoned their darts and prepared themselves to make a good standagainst their enemies.

On the arrival of the Americans at the island (July, 1898) the Porto Rican people should not withdraw from public life, nor hide themselves, nor be led into pitfalls by discord and hatred, because that would simply retard the development and progress of their beloved country, to whose weal it is the duty of every citizen to contribute.

These are the sentiments of the members of the Republican party in Ponce when they invite their fellow countrymen to celebrate the 25th of July, the anniversary of the date when the American and Porto Rican peoples became united by indissoluble ties in Guanica and Ponce.

Colorado's Debt to the Camera.

From the Danger Republican Colorado, more than any other State in the Union, owes a debt of gratitude to the camera. But for the development of photography along popular lines the annual rush of tourists to this wonderland of nature would be small in comparison with its present proportions.

At least two-thirds of the tourists who visit Colo rado bring cameras with them. These photographic implements vary from the smallest and cheapest to the largest and most expensive on the market.

These camera enthusiasts are doing much to open up new resorts in Colorado. They are not satisfied with "shooting up" Manitou and Pike's Peak and the Garden of the Gods, but they turn their faces from civilization and seek out solema mountain fastnesses that have never echoed to the click of the camera shutter. They face hardship, and even danger, for the sake of transferring some particularly inspiring scene to a plate or film. The result has been that others have been induced to desert the beaten paths of travel, and instead of seeing only a few pages of nature's book many tourists are now enjoying the

whole volume. One of the features of modern camera work, which s coming into favor, and which can be practised no where to better advantage than in this State, is the photography of animals in their haunts. The bloodess, but exciting, hunt of bear, mountain lions and feer, with no weapon but a camera, is claiming more

From the Pitisfield Journal. There is no doubt about it, and the advocates of the game are loath to admit it but golf as a fashionable port is gradually becoming less popular than it was a few years ago, especially among the exclusive set which first introduced the game into this country.

From the Springfield Republican. Golf courses have been laid out this year in Am nerst, Greenfield, Adams, Monson and other places, while increased activity is to be noted everywhere through western Massachusetts. And, to step a ittle farther away, in no previous year has there been such a spread of golf throughout the country, such general interest in national championship and other mportant competitions, and such a demonstration of the ability of Americans to play the game. To be ure, there is rising interest in tennis this year, but no apparent decrease in the business-like devotion of

Meantime Elect McKinley and Roosevelt. From the Syracuse Journal

Adlat E. Stevenson was once an out-and-out Gree

NEW YORK'S GRAPE COUNTIES.

Vineyards and Prohibition Characteristics of

the Chautauqua Group. The counties of the southern tier of New York, between Binghamton and Chautauqua, are those which produce the largest amount of grapes, and New York ranks next to California in the products of its vines. For many years the juices of grapes from the Keuka region, Pleasant Valley and the Chautauqua district have held high rank among native wines, and the yearly product contin find a generous market. Curiously, as the recent report of the State Commissioner of recent report of the State Commis Excise shows, it is in the southern tier counties, which include the white wine belt, that under

the provisions of the existing Liquor Tax law, prohibition or dry towns are most numerous. There are nearly one thousand @74 to be exact) cities, towns and villages in New York. exact) cities, towns and villages in New York.
Of these all the cities, to the number of 41,
and 346 towns have full license, 311 allow partial or conditional license for liquor selling
under restrictions and 276 are dry—nothing
doing. Contrary to general opinion, these
prohibition towns are neither in the northern
part of the State nor along the Vermont border
adjoining a State which has been rigorous
in its enforcement of laws against liquor selling since it adopted the principle of absolute
prohibition in 1852.
In Steuben county, the largest and most

in its enforcement of laws against liquor selling since it adopted the principle of absolute prohibition in 1852.

In Steuben county, the largest and mose populous on the southern tier and the chief vineyard county of the State, there are 18 prohibition towns, made so by popular vote. Steuben has 32 towns and in only 14 of them can liquor be lawfully retailed in salcons to patrons. In Cattaraugus there are 22 dry towns. There are 15 in Chautauqua. In Allegany, which adjoins Cattaraugus on the east, there are 16 dry towns, and only 2 in which there are 101 licenses—a smaller number than in any other county of the State of like population. There are 7 dry towns in Broome county, which includes Binghamton, and 13 in Delaware county, which has for many years been a very active field for prohibition agitation. There are 3 dry towns in Chemung county and 5 in Tompkins and the two dry towns of Cayuga bring up the number of prohibition towns in the southern counties to 101.

These southern tier counties, on the Pennsylvania border from the Jersey State line to Lake Erie, were originally settled by New England farmers, and except for the fact that in some of them oil is found the region preserved its agricultural features of half a century ago. There is comparatively little change in population, few new immigrants, either foreign or native-born, and few changes of custom of habit. The people still retain many of the characteristics which the first settlers came have lost through the substitution of manufacturing for farming and the large additions to the foreign-born population from Europe and Canada. They are New York's group of counties of steady habits and traditional abstemiousness, and however frequently defeated elsewhere, the temperance party retains a strong hold hereabouts.

In the State election of two years ago, depite when a description of the state of the state of the additions to the foreign of steady habits and traditional abstemiousness.

ness, and however meaning a strong where, the temperance party retains a strong hold hereabouts.

In the State election of two years ago, despite in the State election of two years ago, despite in the state election in the s In the State election of two years ago, despite the almost complete public indifference to the prohibition question and the general acknowledgment that the present Liquor Tax law had removed the excise question from the field of politics and was working to the great benefit of farming communities, the Prohibition candidate for Governor against Mr. Roosevelt received 888 votes in Steuben, 599 in Allegany, 560 in Chautauqua, 441 in Tompkins, 416 in Cattaraugus, 476 in Chemung, 515 in Broome and 265 in Tioga, and whenever the question of prohibition has come up for consideration in any of these counties since it has been seen that temperance men retain their lines intact, though in other parts of the State the party has ceased to be of any political importance.

McKinley Ancestry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sin: Let us have all the light possible on the McKinley family. Gaffney, Cornwall and Spangler have contributed to the discussion. Here is another gentleman. He writes mes

PROVIDENCE, R. L. July 25, 1900. Thomas Hamilton Murray, Esq., Woonsock, R. I.:

DBAR SIR: I read an interesting article from you in the NEW YORK SUN of July 16th on "The McKinleys in Ireland," in which you say that John A., son of Francis, McKinley came to the United

McKinleys in Ireland, 'in which you say that John A., son of Francis, McKinley came to the United States.

There was a Dr. John McKinly who came here from Ireland and settled in the upper part of Delaware, and during the War of Independence was elected President of the State of Delaware. He was captured by the British during the war and confined by them for several months. He married Jane Richardson, who belonged to a Quaker family, who died without leaving any children. I married a Richardson, and I have in my possession the family Bible of Dr. McKinly.

Not much was known about him in Delaware (where I have been living for the past thirty years) and inasmuch as you seem to know something about the McKinleys, I was wondering if you could leil me anything about him. Yours truly, G. C. CAMERON.

I have replied to Mr. Cameron, giving him

I have replied to Mr. Cameron, giving him much interesting material relative to the McKinleys. Additional facts concerning Dr. John McKinly, mentioned above, will I am sure be appreciated.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: The course of the Democratic party respecting the 16 to 1 dilem ma reminds me of a story current down here where I live, but which I am afraid many of your readers will not wholly appreciate, because they do not know how

or hide. riding into a town for the purpose of exchanging their the storekeeper.

nan said to his boy: "David, you had better shake that hide before we get into the town, it may be The boy replied that if he did he would be afraid that he would scare the horse, and that he might run

A part of their cargo was a dry cowekin. The old

"Well, David," replied the father, "you must sort o' shake it, and sort o' not shake it." So with Bryan. Sort o' shake it, and sort o' not

OSPREY, Pla., Aug. 4

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Are we going to have a horrible disaster at Cape Nome before those people there get away? I am just in receipt of a letter from a man living in Seattle who is an enthusiast, an optimist and a boomer, but his spirite seem to have undergone a change. He says: "The Nome excitement has now passed into the stage of anxiety for the personal health and safety of friends who are there. The reports are far from encouraging. and in most cases matters look dark. There is much gold coming in, but it is all Klondike gold, nothing

BROOKLYN, Aug. & Massachusetts' Gold Majority. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No one in

Massachusetts takes Erving Winslow and his small collection of short lobsters seriously. We are all going to vote for President McKinley and the mafority for him in the Bay State will be in six figures. We believe in him as a conscientious, statesmanlike, able, God-fearing man-a noble example of American manhood. The tender care he bestows upon his charming invalid wife endears him to every self-A. W. BARROWS. respecting citizen.

No Nullification! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Congratu-

lations to you on your courage in presenting to the public, through the columns of your paper, the nullication of the Fifteenth Amendment by the South, in part, and the effort to spread the unconstitutional methods. "Down with Red Shirtism and nuffification"
may yet be a battle cry. JOSHUA T. OLYPRAND

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SWY COM DWG E. R. C. GIBBS trot? Entrance money ready.

From the Huntingdon Globe Derb Omo of this place left on Monday for Riddles burg, where he will remain for three weeks

The Earth.
To the Editor of The Sun-Set Your cor-

respondent,"F. A., "attacks in no uncertain manner the spinning-top illustration I brought forward in my letter to you on the 25th of July in which I allowed my-self to show the absurdity of the claim of Prof. Schap-Adlaif. Stevensoniwas once an out-and-out Greenbacker. He believed that the only way for the Government to become rich was to assue thousands of millions of unredeemable paper notes. At prevent he is a silverite, and believes that an American dollar should at least be worth 50 cents. Adlaif is improving. Give him time enough and he may become a convert to an honest financial system after all.

Another Chinese Outbreak.

From the New Jersey Law Journal.

"Yes," the witness declared. "I could give further evidence against the prisoner; but, as Kipling says. "That's another—"

"Never mind what Kip Ling says," interrupted the Magistrats, "the Chinese can testify fur himself when his turn comes."

And the Chinese can testify fur himself when his followers in maintaining that the certain of role of sands in maintaining that the certain son he will be followers in maintaining that the certain son for ange somparison, by which he tries to disprove my contention that the prominences of the earth when in non-revolvences in the condition should throw irregular surface as hadows it is improving. Comparative views when performing its mechanical duty; it simply casts shadows whether the obstacle mot each limit to lamp the interruption of the sarth when in non-revolvences in general three the condition should throw irregular shadows whether the obstacle mot each limit to lamp the interruption of the sarth when in non-revolvences when the condition should throw irregular surface to disprove my contention that the prominences of the earth when in non-revolvences when the claims of the tries to disprove my contention that the prominences of the earth when in non-revolvences in general tries to disprove my contention that the prominences of the earth when in non-revolvences in general tries to disprove my contention that the prominences of the earth when in non-revolvences in general tries and the shadow that when the rules to disprove my contention than the call of the warth when in non-revolvences in general tries to disprove m fer and his followers in maintaining that the carth